

skull of this *Geotrypetes*, I come to the conclusion that the genus is valid, for the squamosals are not in contact with the parietals, as in *Hypogeophis rostratus*. It may be thus defined :—

GEOTRYPTETES.

(Peters, Sitz. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berl. 1880, p. 55.)

Squamosals separated from parietals. Teeth large, numerous in inner row of mandible. Eyes visible. Tentacle flap-shaped; tentacular groove horseshoe-shaped, situated below and behind the nostril. Cycloid scales imbedded in the skin.

A single species, from West Africa :—

Geotrypetes Petersii.

Hypogeophis seraphini, Peters, Mon. Berl. Ac. 1879, p. 937; Boulenger, Cat. Batr. Caud. Ap. p. 97 (1882).

XXXVIII.—*Description of a new Snake from Borneo.*

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Calamaria Brookii.

Rostral as deep as broad, the portion visible from above half as long as its distance from the frontal; frontal once and one fourth as long as broad, much shorter than the parietals, thrice as broad as the supraocular; a præocular and a postocular; diameter of eye equal to its distance from the mouth; five upper labials, third and fourth entering the eye; first pair of lower labials forming a suture behind the symphysial; two pairs of chin-shields, in contact with each other. Scales in 13 rows. Ventrals 147; anal entire; subcaudals 23. Tail obtusely pointed. Yellowish brown above, with five black stripes, the median the broadest and occupying one scale and two halves; head marbled with black; a black nuchal collar; two similar black bars on the tail, one at the base, the other near the end; outer row of scales, ventrals, and subcaudals yellowish white, the upper third of the outer scale black, otherwise unspotted.

Total length 220 millim.; tail 23.

A single male specimen, from Matang. Presented to the British Museum by H.H. Rajah Brooke.